Supplemental Material

Temperature Variability and Mortality: A Multi-Country Study

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Table S1. Summary statistics for period, deaths, mean temperature, and temperature variability (from 0–1 day to 0–7 day's exposure) in 372 communities in 12 countries/regions.

Table S2. Percent change (mean and 95% CI) of mortality associated with an IQR (inter-quartile range) increase in temperature variability (ºC) on different exposure days in cold (four coldest months), hot (four hottest months) and moderate (except four coldest and four hottest seasons) seasons, after controlling for main effect of temperature.

Figure S1. Locations of communities stratified by cold, moderate cold, moderate hot and hot areas, by the quantiles ($\leq 25^{th}$, 25th–50th, 50th –75th, and $>75^{th}$) of their annual mean temperatures (each community has one value of annual mean temperature).

Figure S2. Percent change (95% CI) in mortality associated with one degree increase in temperature variability (ºC) on different exposure days, (A) after controlling for the effect of daily mean temperature, (B) without controlling for the effect of temperature.

Figure S3. Percent change (95% CI) in mortality associated with an IQR (for each community) increase in temperature variability (ºC) on different exposure days, (A) after controlling for the effect of daily minimum temperature, (B) controlling for the effect of daily maximum temperature.

Figure S4. Percent change (95% CI) in mortality associated with future 7 days' temperature variability (ºC), after controlling for the main effect of temperature, seasonality, and day of the week.